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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

SENATE

Rules
6

Exhibit No.

LC5658

12/3/12

Date

Bill No.

LC 5658

**** Senate Resolution No. ****

Introduced By *****

By Request of the *****

A Resolution of the Senate of the State of Montana adopting the senate rules.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the following Senate Rules be adopted:

RULES OF THE MONTANA

SENATE

CHAPTER 1

Administration

S10-10. Officers of the Senate. The officers of the Senate are the officers listed and elected in accordance with Title 5, chapter 2, part 2, MCA.

S10-20. Term of office. The term of office for the officers and employees of the Senate established by law is until the succeeding Legislature is organized. This rule may not be construed to mean the staff will be full-time employees during an interim.

S10-30. President, President pro tempore, and other officers. (1) The Senate shall, at the beginning of each regular session, and at other times as may be necessary, elect a Senator as President and a Senator as President pro tempore.

(2) The Senate shall choose its other officers and is the

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the
2 Senators.

3 **S10-40. Voting by presiding officer.** Any Senator, when
4 acting as presiding officer of the Senate, shall vote as any
5 other Senator.

6 **S10-50. Presiding officer and duties.** (1) The presiding
7 officer of the Senate is the President of the Senate, who must be
8 chosen in accordance with law.

9 (2) The President shall take the chair on every legislative
10 day at the hour to which the Senate adjourned at the last
11 sitting.

12 (3) The President may name a Senator to perform the duties
13 of the President when the President pro tempore is not present in
14 the Senate chamber. The Senator who is named is vested during
15 that time with all the powers of the President.

16 (4) The President has general control over the assignment
17 of rooms for the Senate and shall preserve order and decorum. The
18 President may order the galleries and lobbies cleared in case of
19 disturbance or disorderly conduct.

20 (5) The President shall sign all necessary certifications
21 of the Senate, including enrolled bills and resolutions,
22 journals, subpoenas, and payrolls. The President's signature must
23 be attested by the Secretary of the Senate.

24 (6) The President shall approve the calendar for each
25 legislative day.

26 (7) The President is the chief administrative officer of
27 the Senate, with authority for the general supervision of all

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

Senate employees. The President may seek the advice and counsel of the Legislative Administration Committee.

(8) The President of the Senate is the authorized approving authority of the Senate during the term of election to that office.

(9) The President shall refer bills to committee upon introduction or reception in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

S10-60. Succession. (1) In case of the absence or disqualification of the President, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall perform the duties of the President until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

(2) Whenever the President pro tempore of the Senate is of the opposite political party from that of the President, the following procedure applies:

(a) If the President dies while in office, the members of the Senate have the right to immediately nominate and elect an acting President of the same party.

(b) If the President is absent for 2 or more legislative days or at any time after the 85th legislative day or at any time during special session of the Legislature and wants to appoint an acting President during the President's absence, the President may do so, or the members of the Senate have the right to immediately nominate and elect an acting President of the President's caucus.

(c) An acting President of the Senate has the powers of the President and supersedes the powers of the President pro tempore.

1 **S10-70. President-elect.** The President-elect nominated by
2 the appropriate party caucus held in accordance with section
3 5-2-201, MCA, has the responsibility and authority to assume the
4 duties of President of the Senate.

5 **S10-80. Legislative Administration Committee duties.** (1) The
6 Legislative Administration Committee shall consider matters
7 relating to legislative administration, staffing patterns,
8 budgets, equipment, operations, and expenditures.

9 (2) The committee has authority to act in the interim to
10 prepare for future legislative sessions.

11 (3) The committee shall approve contracts for purchase or
12 lease of equipment and supplies for the Senate, subject to the
13 approval of the President.

14 (4) The committee shall consider disputes or complaints
15 involving the competency or decorum of legislative employees
16 referred to it by the President and recommend dismissal,
17 suspension, or retention of employees.

18 (5) The chair of the Legislative Administration Committee
19 may, upon approval of the President, have purchase orders and
20 requisitions prepared and forwarded to the accounting office in
21 the Legislative Services Division.

22 **S10-90. Majority Leader.** The primary functions of the
23 majority leader usually relate to floor duties. The duties of the
24 majority leader may include but are not limited to:

25 (1) being the lead speaker for the majority party during
26 floor debates;

27 (2) helping the President develop the calendar;

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 (3) assisting the President with program development,
2 policy formation, and policy decisions;

3 (4) presiding over the majority caucus meetings; and

4 (5) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

5 **S10-100. Majority Whip.** The duties of the majority whip may
6 include but are not limited to:

7 (1) assisting the majority leader;

8 (2) ensuring member attendance;

9 (3) counting votes;

10 (4) generally communicating the majority position; and

11 (5) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

12 **S10-110. Minority Leader.** The minority leader is the
13 principal leader of the minority caucus. The duties of the
14 minority leader may include but are not limited to:

15 (1) developing the minority position;

16 (2) negotiating with the majority party;

17 (3) directing minority caucus activities on the chamber
18 floor;

19 (4) leading debate for the minority; and

20 (5) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

21 **S10-120. Minority Whip.** The major responsibilities for the
22 minority whip may include but are not limited to:

23 (1) assisting the minority leader on the floor;

24 (2) counting votes;

25 (3) ensuring attendance of minority party members; and

26 (4) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

27 **S10-130. Senate employees.** (1) In addition to the employees

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 appointed by the President in accordance with section 5-2-221,
2 MCA, the Senate shall employ staff recommended by the leadership
3 and the Legislative Administration Committee as necessary to
4 perform the functions of the Senate.

5 (2) The Secretary of the Senate shall designate a secretary
6 to take and prepare written minutes of committee meetings for
7 each standing committee. A committee secretary is immediately
8 responsible to the chair, but shall work under the overall
9 direction of the Secretary of the Senate, subject to authority of
10 the committee chair.

11 (3) The President, majority leader, and minority leader may
12 each appoint a private secretary.

13 **S10-140. Secretary of the Senate and duties.** The Secretary
14 of the Senate works under the direction of the President. The
15 responsibilities of the Secretary of the Senate include: . . .

16 (1) performing the duties prescribed by law or other
17 provisions of these rules;

18 (2) serving as parliamentary advisor to the Senate;

19 (3) compiling and maintaining the calendar for approval by
20 the President;

21 (4) keeping the leadership informed on the progress and
22 workload of the Senate;

23 (5) transmitting bills with appropriate messages to the
24 House of Representatives as instructed by action of the Senate;

25 (6) keeping and maintaining records of the Senate; and

26 (7) supervision of the Senate employees, except as
27 otherwise provided.

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 **S10-150. Sergeant-at-Arms duties.** Under the direction of the
2 President, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall:

3 (1) maintain order as directed by the President or chair of
4 the Committee of the Whole;

5 (2) enforce the lobbying rules of the Senate;

6 (3) supervise the employees assigned to the Sergeant's
7 office;

8 (4) receive, distribute, and maintain supplies, equipment,
9 and other inventory of the Senate, along with records of purchase
10 and disposal in accordance with law;

11 (5) perform duties as required by other rules and the
12 Senate.

13 **S10-160. Legislative aides.** Each Senator may designate one
14 person of legal age to serve as an aide during the session.
15 Exceptions to this policy may be approved by the Rules Committee.
16 The Senator shall register an aide with the Secretary of the
17 Senate and arrange for the purchase of a name tag with the
18 Sergeant-at-Arms.

19 **S10-170. Senate journal.** (1) The Senate shall keep and
20 authenticate a journal of its proceedings as required by law and
21 the rules.

22 (2) The Secretary of the Senate will supervise the
23 preparation of the journal by the journal clerks trained by the
24 Legislative Services Division under the direction of the
25 President.

26 (3) In addition to the proceedings required by law to be
27 recorded, the journal must include:

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 (a) committee reports;

2 (b) every motion, the name of the Senator presenting it,
3 and its disposition;

4 (c) the introduction of legislation in the Senate;

5 (d) consideration of legislation subsequent to
6 introduction;

7 (e) roll call votes;

8 (f) messages from the Governor and the House of
9 Representatives;

10 (g) every amendment, the name of the Senator presenting it,
11 and its disposition;

12 (h) the names of Senators and their votes on any question
13 upon a request by two Senators before a vote is taken; and

14 (i) any other records the Senate directs by rule or action.

15 (4) The Secretary of the Senate shall provide information
16 that may be necessary for the preparation of the daily journal
17 for printing by the Legislative Services Division. Upon approval
18 by the President, the daily journal must be reproduced and made
19 available.

20 (5) Any Senator may examine the daily journal and propose
21 corrections. Without objection by the Senate, the President may
22 direct the correction to be made.

23 (6) The President shall authenticate the original daily
24 journal, from time to time, and the Secretary of the Senate
25 shall, as appropriate, deliver it to the Legislative Services
26 Division to be prepared for publication and distribution in
27 accordance with law.

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

CHAPTER 2

Decorum

S20-10. Questions of order -- appeal. The President of the Senate shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any Senator seconded by two other Senators. A Senator may not speak more than once on an appeal without the consent of a majority of the Senate.

S20-20. Violation of rules -- call to order -- appeal. (1)
If a Senator, in speaking or otherwise, violates the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or the majority leader or minority floor leader may, call the Senator to order, in which case the Senator called to order must be seated immediately.

(2) The Senator called to order may move for an appeal to the Senate, and if the motion is seconded by two Senators, the matter must be submitted to the Senate for determination by majority vote. The motion is nondebatable.

(3) If the decision of the Senate is in favor of the Senator called to order, the Senator may proceed. If the decision is against the Senator, the Senator may not proceed.

(4) If a Senator is called to order, the matter may be referred to the Rules Committee by the minority or majority leader. The Committee may recommend to the Senate that the Senator be censured or be subject to other action. Censure consists of an official public reprimand of a Senator for inappropriate behavior. The Senate shall act upon the recommendation of the Committee.

S20-30. Questions of privilege -- restrictions. (1)

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 Questions of privilege in order of precedence are those:

2 (a) affecting the collective rights, safety, dignity, or
3 integrity of the proceedings of the Senate; and

4 (b) affecting the rights, reputation, or conduct of
5 individual Senators in their capacity as Senators.

6 (2) A Senator may not address the Senate on a question of
7 privilege between the time:

8 (a) an undebatable motion is offered and the vote is taken
9 on the motion;

10 (b) the previous question is ordered and the vote is taken
11 on the proposition included under the previous question; or

12 (c) a motion to lay on the table is offered and the vote is
13 taken on the motion.

14 **S20-40. Recognition by chair.** A Senator desiring to speak
15 shall rise and address the presiding officer and, once being
16 recognized, shall speak standing in place. The presiding officer
17 may grant permission for a speaker to speak from elsewhere in the
18 chamber. When two or more Senators rise at the same time, the
19 presiding officer shall name the order of the speakers.

20 **S20-50. Floor privileges.** (1) When the Senate is in session
21 no person is permitted in the chambers except:

22 (a) legislators;

23 (b) legislative officers and employees whose presence is
24 necessary for the conduct of business of the session;

25 (c) registered representatives of the media; and

26 (d) former legislators (not currently registered as
27 lobbyists).

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 (2) The President may make exceptions for visiting
2 dignitaries.

3 (3) Beginning 1 hour before and ending one-half hour after
4 adjournment, no person is permitted in the chambers except those
5 authorized as exceptions under subsection (1) or (2).

6 **S20-60. Communications to Senate.** A communication to the
7 Senate must be addressed to the President and must bear the name
8 of the person submitting it. The President shall decide if the
9 communication bears including in the calendar.

10 **S20-70. Distribution of materials on floor -- exception.** (1)
11 Subject to subsection (2), material may not be distributed on the
12 Senators' desks in the chamber unless the material bears the
13 signature of the bearer and a Senator and has been approved by
14 the President.

15 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to material written by
16 staff at the request of a Senator and placed on the Senator's
17 desk.

18 CHAPTER 3

19 Committees

20 **S30-10. Committee appointments.** (1) There is a Committee on
21 Committees consisting of six members. If the Senate is evenly
22 divided between parties, the committee shall consist of six
23 Senators, three from the majority party and three from the
24 minority party.

25 (2) The Committee on Committees shall, with the approval of
26 the Senate, appoint the members of Senate standing committees,
27 select committees, and joint committees. Prior to making

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 committee assignments, the Committee on Committees shall take
2 into consideration the recommendations of the minority leader for
3 minority committee assignments.

4 (3) The President of the Senate shall appoint all
5 conference committees and special committees, with the advice of
6 the majority leader and minority leader.

7 (4) The Senate may change the membership of any committee
8 on 1 day's notice.

9 **S30-20. Standing committees -- classification.** (1) The
10 standing committees of the Senate are as follows:

11 (a) class one committees:

12 (i) Business, Labor, and Economic Affairs;

13 (ii) Finance and Claims;

14 (iii) Judiciary; and.

15 (iv) Taxation;

16 (b) class two committees:

17 (i) Education and Cultural Resources;

18 (ii) Local Government;

19 (iii) Natural Resources;

20 (iv) Public Health, Welfare, and Safety; and

21 (v) State Administration;

22 (c) class three committees:

23 (i) Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation;

24 (ii) Energy and Telecommunications;

25 (iii) Fish and Game; and

26 (iv) Highways and Transportation; and

27 (d) on call committees:

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 (i) Ethics;

2 (ii) Legislative Administration; and

3 (iii) Rules.

4 (2) A class 1 committee is scheduled to meet Monday through
5 Friday. A class 2 committee is scheduled to meet Monday,
6 Wednesday, and Friday. A class 3 committee is scheduled to meet
7 Tuesday and Thursday. Unless a class is prescribed for a
8 committee, it meets upon the call of the chair.

9 (3) The Legislative Council shall review the workload of
10 the standing committees to determine if any change is indicated
11 in the class of a standing committee for the next legislative
12 session. The Legislative Council's recommendations must be
13 submitted to the leadership nominated or elected at the
14 presession caucus provided for in 5-2-201.

15 **S30-40. Ex officio members -- quorum.** (1) A quorum of a
16 committee is a majority of the members of the committee. A
17 quorum of a committee must be present at a meeting to act
18 officially. A quorum of a committee may transact business, and a
19 majority of the quorum, even though it is a minority of the
20 committee, is sufficient for committee action.

21 (2) The majority leader and the minority leader are ex
22 officio nonvoting members of all committees in order to establish
23 a quorum.

24 **S30-50. Chair's duties.** (1) The chair of a committee is the
25 presiding officer of that committee and is responsible for:

26 (a) maintaining order within the committee room and its
27 environs;

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

(b) scheduling hearings and executive action;

(c) supervising committee work, including the appointment of subcommittees to act on a formal or informal basis; and

(d) authenticating committee reports by signing them and submitting them promptly to the Secretary of the Senate. The chair shall sign business reports reflecting action taken in each committee meeting that enable the preparation of committee minutes. The minutes must be printed on archival paper.

(2) The Secretary of the Senate shall arrange to have the minutes copied in an electronic format. An electronic copy will be provided to the Legislative Services Division and the State Law Library of Montana. The archival paper copy must be delivered to the Montana Historical Society.

S30-60. Meetings -- notice -- purpose -- minutes. (1) All meetings of committees must be open to the public at all times, subject always to the power and authority of the chair to maintain safety, order, and decorum. The date, time, and place of committee meetings must be announced.

(2) Notice of a committee hearing must be made by posting the date, time, and subject of the hearing in a conspicuous public place not less than 3 legislative days in advance of the hearing. This 3-day notice requirement does not apply to hearings scheduled:

(a) prior to the third legislative day;

(b) less than 10 legislative days before the transmittal deadline applicable to the subject of the hearing;

(c) to consider confirmation of a gubernatorial appointment

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 received less than 10 legislative days before the last scheduled
2 day of a legislative session; or

3 (d) due to appropriate circumstances.

4 (3) When a committee hearing is scheduled with less than 3
5 days' notice, the committee chair shall use all practical means
6 to disseminate notice of the hearing to the public.

7 (4) Notice of conference committee hearings must be given
8 as provided in Joint Rule 30-30.

9 (5) A committee or subcommittee may be assembled for:

10 (a) a public hearing at which testimony is to be heard and
11 at which official action may be taken on bills, resolutions, or
12 other matters;

13 (b) a formal meeting at which the committees may discuss
14 and take official action on bills, resolutions, or other matters
15 without testimony; or

16 (c) a work session at which the committee may discuss
17 bills, resolutions, or other matters but take no formal action.

18 (6) All committees meet at the call of the chair or upon
19 the request of a majority of the members of the committee.

20 (7) A committee may not meet during the time the Senate is
21 in session without leave of the President. Any Senator attending
22 a meeting while the Senate is in session must be considered
23 excused to attend business of the Senate subject to a call of the
24 Senate.

25 (8) All meetings of committees must be recorded and the
26 minutes must be available to the public within a reasonable time
27 after the meeting. The official record must contain at least the

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

following information:

- (a) the time and place of each meeting of the committee;
- (b) committee members present, excused, or absent;
- (c) the names and addresses of persons appearing before the committee, whom each represents, and whether the person is a proponent, opponent, or other witness;
- (d) all motions and their disposition;
- (e) the results of all votes; and
- (f) all testimony and exhibits.

(9) If a bill is heard in a joint committee, it must be referred to a standing committee. The standing committee is not required to hold an additional hearing but shall take executive action and may report the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

(10) A bill or resolution may not be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee and returned from a committee.

(11) A bill may be rereferred at any time before its passage.

S30-70. Procedures -- member privileges. (1) The chair shall notify the sponsor of any bill pending before the committee of the time and place it will be considered.

(2) A standing or select committee may not hear legislation unless the sponsor or one of the cosponsors is present or unless the sponsor has given written consent.

(3) (a) Subject to subsection (3)(b), the committee shall act on each bill in its possession:

(i) by reporting the bill out of the committee:

(A) with the recommendation that it be referred to another

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 committee;

2 (B) favorably as to passage; or

3 ~~(C) unfavorably; or~~

4 (ii) by tabling the measure in committee.

5 (b) At the written request of the sponsor, a committee may
6 finally dispose of a bill without a hearing. Except as provided
7 in ~~S30-60(7)~~ S30-60(9), a bill may not be reported from a
8 committee without a hearing.

9 (4) The committee may not report a bill to the Senate
10 without recommendation.

11 (5) In reporting a measure out of committee, a committee
12 shall include in its report:

13 (a) the measure in the form reported out;

14 (b) the recommendation of the committee;

15 (c) an identification of all proposed changes; and

16 (d) a fiscal note, if required.

17 (6) If a measure is taken from a committee and brought to
18 the Senate floor for debate on second reading on that day without
19 a committee recommendation, the bill does not include amendments
20 formally adopted by the committee because committee amendments
21 are merely recommendations to the Senate that are formally
22 adopted when the committee report is accepted by the Senate.

23 (7) A second to any motion offered in a committee is not
24 required in order for the motion to be considered by the
25 committee.

26 (8) The vote of each member on all committee actions must
27 be recorded and reported in the committee minutes. All motions

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 may be adopted only on the affirmative vote of a majority of the
2 members voting.

3 (9) A motion to take a bill from the table may be adopted
4 by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present at
5 any meeting of the committee.

6 (10) An action formally taken by a committee may not be
7 altered in the committee except by reconsideration and further
8 formal action of the committee.

9 (11) A committee may reconsider any action as long as the
10 matter remains in the possession of the committee. A bill is in
11 the possession of the committee until a report on the bill is
12 made to the Committee of the Whole. A committee member need not
13 have voted with the prevailing side in order to move
14 reconsideration.

15 (12) The chair shall decide points of order.

16 (13) The privileges of committee members include the
17 following:

18 (a) to participate freely in committee discussions and
19 debate;

20 (b) to offer motions;

21 (c) to assert points of order and privilege;

22 (d) to question witnesses upon recognition by the chair;

23 (e) to offer any amendment to any bill; and

24 (f) to vote, either by being present or by proxy, using a
25 standard form.

26 (14) Any meeting of a committee held through the use of
27 telephone or other electronic communication must be conducted in

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 accordance with Chapter 3 of the Senate Rules.

2 (15) A committee may consolidate into one bill any two or
3 more related bills referred to it whenever legislation may be
4 simplified by the consolidation.

5 (16) Committee procedure must be informal, but when any
6 questions arise on committee procedure, the rules or practices of
7 the Senate are applicable except as stated in the Senate Rules.

8 **S30-80. Public testimony -- decorum -- time restrictions.**

9 (1) Testimony from proponents, opponents, and informational
10 witnesses must be allowed on every bill or resolution before a
11 standing or select committee. All persons, other than the
12 sponsor, offering testimony shall register on the committee
13 witness list.

14 (2) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee
15 hearing a bill or resolution must be given a reasonable
16 opportunity to do so, orally or in writing, subject to time
17 constraints. Written testimony may not be required of any
18 witness, but all witnesses must be encouraged to submit a
19 statement in writing for the committee's official record.

20 (3) The chair may order the committee room cleared of
21 visitors if there is disorderly conduct. During committee
22 meetings, visitors may not speak unless called upon by the chair.
23 Restrictions on time available for testimony may be announced.

24 (4) The number of people in a committee room may not exceed
25 the maximum posted by the State Fire Marshall. The chair shall
26 maintain that limit.

27 (5) In any committee meeting, the use of cameras,

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 television, radio, or any form of telecommunication equipment is
2 allowed, but the chair may designate the areas of the hearing
3 room from which the equipment must be operated. Cell phone use
4 is at the discretion of the chair.

5 **S30-100. Pairs prohibited -- absentee or proxy voting.** Pairs
6 in standing committee are prohibited. Standing and select
7 committees may by a majority vote of the committee authorize
8 Senators to vote in absentia while engaged in other legislative
9 business. Authorization for absentee or proxy voting must be
10 reflected in the committee minutes.

11 **S30-140. Reconsideration in committee.** A committee may at
12 any time prior to submitting a report to the Secretary of the
13 Senate reconsider its previous action on legislation.

14 **S30-150. Committee requested legislation.** (1) (a) Except as
15 provided in subsection (1)(b), at least three-fourths of all the
16 members of a standing committee must have voted in favor of the
17 question to allow the committee to request the drafting and
18 introduction of legislation.

19 (b) The Finance and Claims Committee may request the
20 drafting and introduction of legislation by a majority vote of
21 all of the members of the committee.

22 (2) The chair of a committee shall introduce, or shall
23 designate a member of the committee to introduce, legislation
24 requested by the committee. The introduced bill must be referred
25 to the requesting committee.

26 **S30-160. Ethics Committee.** (1) The Ethics Committee shall
27 meet only upon the call of the chair after the referral of an

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 issue from the Rules Committee or to consider a request for a
2 determination pursuant to subsection (4). The Rules Committee may
3 be convened to consider the referral of a matter to the Ethics
4 Committee upon the request of a Senator. The Rules Committee
5 shall prepare a written statement of the specific question or
6 issue to be addressed by the Ethics Committee. The issues
7 referred to the Ethics Committee must be related to the actions
8 of a Senator during a legislative session.

9 (2) The matters that may be referred to the Ethics
10 Committee are:

11 (a) a violation of:

12 (i) 2-2-103;

13 (ii) 2-2-104;

14 (iii) 2-2-111;

15 (iv) 2-2-112;

16 (b) the use or threatened use of a Senator's position for
17 personal or personal business benefit or advantage; or

18 (c) any other violation of law by a Senator while acting in
19 the capacity of Senator.

20 (3) If there is a recommendation from the Ethics Committee,
21 the recommendation is made to the Senate.

22 (4) As provided in 2-2-112, a Senator may seek a
23 determination from the Ethics Committee concerning the
24 possibility of a personal conflict of interest.

25 CHAPTER 4

26 Legislation

27 **S40-10. Types of legislation.** The only types of legislation

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 that may be introduced in the Senate are those that have been
2 drafted and approved by the Legislative Services Division and
3 signed by a Senator as chief sponsor. The types of legislation
4 allowed include:

- 5 (1) bills of any subject, except appropriations;
- 6 (2) joint resolutions, which may be used for any purpose
7 specified in Joint Rule 40-60; and
- 8 (3) simple resolutions, which may:
 - 9 (a) adopt or amend Senate rules;
 - 10 (b) provide for the internal affairs of the Senate;
 - 11 (c) express confirmation of the Governor's appointments; or
 - 12 (d) make recommendations concerning the districting and
13 apportionment plan as provided by Article V, section 14(4), of
14 the Montana Constitution.

15 **S40-20. Introduction -- first reading.** (1) Upon receiving a
16 bill or resolution from a Senator, the Secretary of the Senate
17 shall assign an appropriate sequential number, which constitutes
18 introduction of the legislation. Legislation properly introduced
19 or received in the Senate must be announced across the rostrum
20 and public notice provided. This announcement constitutes first
21 reading, and no debate or motion is in order except that a
22 Senator may question adherence to rules. Acknowledgment by the
23 Secretary of the Senate of receipt of legislation transmitted
24 from the House commences the time limit for consideration of the
25 legislation. All legislation received by the Senate may be
26 referred to a committee prior to being read across the rostrum.

- 27 (2) Bills and resolutions preintroduced as provided in

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 Joint Rule 40-40 may be assigned to committee and printed prior
2 to the legislative session. The Legislative Services Division is
3 responsible for ensuring the preintroduction intent from each
4 Senator and presenting the preintroduced legislation to the
5 Secretary of the Senate.

6 (3) Upon referral to committee, the Secretary of the Senate
7 shall publicly post a listing of the bill or resolution by a
8 summary of its title, together with a notation of the committee
9 to which it has been assigned.

10 (4) The sponsor may ask the Legislative Services Division
11 to change or correct a short title used on the bill status
12 system.

13 **S40-30. Additional sponsors.** (1) Additional sponsors may be
14 added on motion of the chief sponsor at any time prior to a
15 standing committee report on the bill or resolution. Forms for
16 adding sponsors will be supplied on request by the Secretary of
17 the Senate.

18 (2) Upon passage of the motion, the names of the additional
19 sponsors will be printed in the journal and the form containing
20 the signatures of the additional sponsors will be forwarded to
21 the Legislative Services Division with the original bill for the
22 inclusion of the names in subsequent printings of the bill or
23 resolution.

24 **S40-40. Reading limitations.** (1) Every bill must be read
25 three times prior to passage, either by title or by summary of
26 title as provided in these rules.

27 (2) A bill or resolution may not have more than one reading

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 on the same day except the last legislative day.

2 (3) An amendment may not be offered on third reading.

3 **S40-60. Scheduling for second reading.** (1) All bills and
4 resolutions that have been reported by a committee or withdrawn
5 from a committee by motion, accepted by the Senate, and
6 reproduced must be scheduled for consideration by Committee of
7 the Whole.

8 (2) Until the 50th legislative day, 1 day must elapse
9 between receiving the legislation from printing and scheduling
10 for second reading for consideration by Committee of the Whole
11 unless a printed version of an unamended bill is available.

12 (3) The majority leader shall arrange legislation on the
13 agenda in the order in which the bills will be considered, unless
14 otherwise ordered by the Senate or Committee of the Whole.

15 **CHAPTER 5**

16 **Floor Action**

17 **S50-10. Attendance -- mandatory voting -- quorum.** (1)

18 Unless excused, Senators must be present at every sitting of the
19 Senate and shall vote on questions put before the Senate.

20 (2) A majority of the Senate shall constitute a quorum to
21 do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and
22 compel the attendance of absent Senators, in the manner and under
23 penalties as the Senate may prescribe (Montana Constitution, Art.
24 V, sec. 10(2)).

25 **S50-20. Orders of business.** After prayer, roll call, and
26 report on the journal, the order of business of the Senate is as
27 follows:

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

- (1) communications and petitions;
- (2) reports of standing committees;
- (3) reports of select committees;
- (4) messages from the Governor;
- (5) messages from the House of Representatives;
- (6) motions;
- (7) first reading and commitment of bills;
- (8) second reading of bills (Committee of the Whole);
- (9) third reading of bills;
- (10) unfinished business;
- (11) special orders of the day; and
- (12) announcement of committee meetings.

To revert to or pass to a new order of business requires only a majority vote. Unless otherwise specified in the motion to recess, the Senate shall revert to Order of Business No. 1 when reconvening after a recess.

S50-30. Limitations on debate. A Senator may not speak more than twice on any one motion or question without unanimous consent of the Senate, unless the Senator has introduced or proposed the motion or question under debate, in which case the Senator may speak twice and also close the debate. However, a Senator who has spoken may not speak again on the same motion or question to the exclusion of a Senator who has not spoken.

S50-40. Procedure upon offering a motion. (1) When a motion is offered it must be restated by the presiding officer. If requested by the presiding officer or a Senator, it must be reduced to writing, presented at the rostrum, and read aloud by

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012. (7:46am)

LC5658

1 the Secretary.

2 (2) A motion may be withdrawn by the Senator offering it at
3 any time before it is amended or voted upon.

4 **S50-50. Precedence of motions.** (1) When a question is under
5 debate only the following privileged and subsidiary motions may
6 be made:

- 7 (a) to adjourn (nondebatable S50-60);
- 8 (b) for a call of the Senate (nondebatable S50-60);
- 9 (c) to recess (nondebatable S50-60);
- 10 (d) question of privilege;
- 11 (e) to lay on the table (nondebatable S50-60);
- 12 (f) for the previous question (nondebatable S50-60);
- 13 (g) to postpone to a certain day;
- 14 (h) to refer or commit;
- 15 (i) to amend; and
- 16 (j) to postpone indefinitely.

17 (2) The motions listed in subsection (1) have precedence in
18 the order listed.

19 (3) A question may be indefinitely postponed by a majority
20 roll call of all Senators present and voting. When a bill or
21 resolution is postponed indefinitely, it is finally rejected and
22 may not be acted upon again except upon a motion of
23 reconsideration as provided in S50-90.

24 (4) A motion or proposition on a subject different from
25 that under consideration may not be accepted unless a substitute
26 motion is in order.

27 **S50-60. Nondebatable motions.** The following motions are not

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 debatable:

- 2 (1) to adjourn;
- 3 (2) for a call of the Senate;
- 4 (3) to recess or rise;
- 5 (4) for parliamentary inquiry;
- 6 (5) for suspension of the rules;
- 7 (6) to lay on the table;
- 8 (7) for the previous question;
- 9 (8) to limit, extend the limits of, or to close debate;
- 10 (9) to amend an undebatable motion;
- 11 (10) to change a vote (S50-200);
- 12 (11) to pass business in Committee of the Whole;
- 13 (12) to take from the table;
- 14 (13) a decision of the presiding officer, unless appealed or
- 15 unless the presiding officer submits the question to the Senate
- 16 for advice or decision; and
- 17 (14) all incidental motions, such as motions relating to
- 18 voting or other questions of a general procedural nature.

19 **S50-70. Amending motions -- restrictions.** (1) Subject to
20 subsection (2), no more than one amendment and no more than one
21 substitute motion may be made to a motion. This rule permits the
22 main motion and two modifying motions.

23 (2) A motion for a call of the Senate, for the previous
24 question, to table, or to take from the table may not be amended.

25 **S50-80. Previous question.** (1) Except as provided in
26 subsection (2), the effect of calling for the previous question,
27 if adopted, is to close debate immediately, to prevent the

1 offering of amendments or other subsidiary motions, and to bring
2 to vote promptly the immediately pending main question and the
3 adhering subsidiary motions, whether on appeal or otherwise. The
4 motion for the previous question is nondebatable as provided in
5 S50-60(7).

6 (2) When the previous question is ordered on any debatable
7 question on which there has been no debate, the question may be
8 debated for one-half hour, one-half of that time to be given to
9 the proponents and one-half to the opponents. The sponsor of the
10 main motion on which the previous question is adopted may close
11 on the motion regardless of whether debate on the main motion has
12 occurred.

13 (3) A call of the Senate is not in order after the previous
14 question is ordered unless it appears upon an actual count by the
15 presiding officer that a quorum is not present.

16 **S50-90. Reconsideration -- time restrictions.** (1) Subject to
17 subsection (6), any Senator may, on the day the vote was taken or
18 on the next day the Senate is in session, move to reconsider the
19 question. A motion to reconsider is a debatable motion, but the
20 debate is limited to the motion. The debate on a motion to
21 reconsider may not address the substance of the matter for which
22 reconsideration is sought. However, an inquiry may be made
23 concerning the purpose of the motion to reconsider.

24 (2) A motion to reconsider must be disposed of when made
25 unless a proper substitute motion is made and adopted.

26 (3) A motion to recall a bill from the House of
27 Representatives constitutes notice to reconsider and must be

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am).

LC5658

1 acted on as a motion to reconsider. A motion to reconsider or to
2 recall a bill from the House of Representatives may be made only
3 under Order of Business No. 6 and, under that order of business,
4 takes precedence over all motions except motions to recess or
5 adjourn.

6 (4) When a motion to reconsider is laid on the table, a
7 two-thirds majority is required to take it from the table. When a
8 motion to reconsider fails, the question is finally and
9 conclusively settled.

10 (5) If a motion to reconsider third reading action is
11 carried, there may not be further action until the succeeding
12 legislative day.

13 (6) If the Senate has adjourned for more than 2 days, then
14 a motion to reconsider action taken on the last day the Senate
15 was in session is in order on the day the Senate reconvenes or on
16 the following legislative day.

17 **S50-100. Dividing a question -- segregation excluded.** A
18 Senator may request to divide a question if it includes two or
19 more propositions so distinct in substance that if one thing is
20 taken away a substantive question will remain. A vote is not
21 required on a request to divide a question, but the chair may
22 rule that a question is not divisible. The ruling of the chair
23 may be appealed as provided in S20-10 and S20-20. For an appeal
24 of a ruling of the presiding officer, the question for the Senate
25 must be stated as, "Shall the ruling of the chair be upheld?". A
26 motion to segregate pursuant to S50-140(4) is not a request to
27 divide a question.

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 **S50-110. Rules for questions or bills requiring other than a**
2 **majority vote.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a
3 question or bill requires more than a majority vote for final
4 passage, a majority vote is sufficient to decide any question
5 relating to the question or bill prior to third reading.

6 (2) Any vote in the Senate on a bill proposing an amendment
7 to the Montana Constitution under circumstances in which there
8 exists the mathematical possibility of obtaining the necessary
9 two-thirds vote of the Legislature will cause the bill to
10 progress as though it had received the majority vote. This rule
11 does not prevent a committee from indefinitely postponing or
12 tabling a bill proposing an amendment to the Montana
13 Constitution.

14 (3) If a bill has been amended in the House of
15 Representatives and the amendments are accepted by the Senate,
16 the bill must again be placed on third reading in the Senate to
17 determine if the required number of votes has been cast.

18 **S50-120. Committee reports to Senate -- reconsideration.** (1)
19 Reports of standing committees must be read on Order of Business
20 No. 2, and, subject to subsection (4), debate may not be had on
21 any report.

22 ~~(2) On an adverse committee report, the sponsor may respond~~
23 ~~to the chair of the committee making the report.~~

24 ~~(3)~~ (2) Any Senator seeking a reconsideration of the
25 Senate's action on the adoption of a committee report shall do so
26 on Order of Business No. 6 by motion to reconsider as provided in
27 S50-90, Any Senator may make the reconsideration motion and need

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 not have voted on the prevailing side. This rule applies
2 notwithstanding any joint rule to the contrary. Subject to
3 S50-90(6), the reconsideration motion must be made within 1
4 legislative day of the adoption of the committee report and is
5 not in order if the bill has been considered in Committee of the
6 Whole.

7 (4) (a) Subject to subsection (4)(b), the Rules Committee
8 and conference committees may report at any time, except during a
9 call of the Senate, when a vote is being taken, or during
10 Committee of the Whole.

11 (b) The Rules Committee may report during Committee of the
12 Whole on matters referred to the Committee by the Committee of
13 the Whole.

14 **S50-130. Conference committee -- reports.** (1) When a
15 conference committee report is filed with the Secretary of the
16 Senate, the report must be read under Order of Business No. 3,
17 select committees, and placed on the calendar the succeeding
18 legislative day for consideration on second reading. If
19 recommended favorably by the Committee of the Whole, it may be
20 considered on third reading the same legislative day.

21 (2) If both the Senate and the House of Representatives
22 adopt the same conference committee report on legislation
23 requiring more than a majority vote for final passage, the
24 Senate, following approval of the conference committee report on
25 third reading, shall place the final form of the legislation on
26 third reading to determine if the required vote is obtained.

27 (3) If the Senate rejects a conference committee report,

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 the committee continues to exist unless dissolved by the
2 President or by motion. The committee may file a subsequent
3 report.

4 (4) A Senate conference committee may confer regarding
5 matters assigned to it with any House conference committee with
6 like jurisdiction and submit recommendations for consideration of
7 the Senate.

8 **S50-140. Second reading -- Committee of the Whole report --**
9 **segregation -- rejection.** (1) The Senate may resolve itself into
10 a Committee of the Whole for consideration of business on second
11 reading, by approval of a motion for that purpose.

12 (2) After a Committee of the Whole has been formed, the
13 President shall appoint a chair to preside.

14 (3) All legislation considered in the Committee of the
15 Whole must be read by a summary of its title. The sponsor shall
16 make an opening statement, proposed amendments must be
17 considered, and then the bill must be considered in its entirety.

18 (4) Prior to adoption of the Committee of the Whole report,
19 a Senator may move to segregate legislation. If the motion
20 prevails, the legislation remains on second reading.

21 (5) When a Committee of the Whole report on legislation is
22 rejected, the legislation remains on second reading.

23 **S50-150. Committee of the Whole amendments.** (1) All
24 Committee of the Whole amendments must be prepared by the staff
25 of the Legislative Services Division, stipulating the date and
26 time of preparation and staff approval, and delivered to the
27 Secretary of the Senate for reading before the amendment is voted

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 on.

2 (2) Each amendment, rejected or adopted, must be printed in
3 the journal, along with the name of the sponsor and the vote on
4 each.

5 **S50-160. Motions in Committee of the Whole.** (1) All proper
6 motions on second reading are debatable unless specified in
7 S50-60.

8 (2) The only motions in order during Committee of the Whole
9 are to:

10 (a) recommend passage or nonpassage;

11 (b) recommend concurrence or nonconcurrence (House
12 amendments to Senate legislation);

13 (c) amend;

14 (d) indefinitely postpone;

15 (e) pass consideration;

16 (f) change the order in which legislation is placed on the
17 agenda (nondebatable S50-60(14));

18 (g) rise (nondebatable S50-60(3));

19 (h) rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again
20 (nondebatable S50-60(3)); or

21 (i) rise and report (nondebatable S50-60(3)).

22 (3) The motions listed in subsection (2) may be made in
23 descending order as listed.

24 **S50-170. Committee of the Whole -- generally.** (1) The
25 Committee of the Whole may not appoint subcommittees.

26 (2) The Committee of the Whole may not punish its members
27 for misconduct, but may report disorder to the Senate.

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 **S50-180. Voting on second reading ~~positive disposition of~~**
2 ~~motions.~~ (1) On Order of Business No. 8, in addition to other
3 methods, a recorded vote may be made in the following manner: the
4 chair may call for a voice vote to accept or reject a question.
5 If the vote is other than unanimous, the chair may ask that the
6 lesser number on the question indicate their vote by standing.
7 The Secretary will then record the vote of those standing. The
8 chair may then rule that unless excused those not standing and
9 present have voted on the prevailing side of the question and
10 that their vote be recorded as voting on the prevailing side. If
11 there was a unanimous voice vote, all those present will be
12 recorded as having voted for the question.

13 ~~(2) A motion on second reading must be disposed of by a~~
14 ~~positive vote.~~

15 (2) If a motion to recommend that a bill "do pass" or "be
16 concurring in" fails in the Committee of the Whole, the obverse,
17 i.e., a recommendation that the bill "do not pass" or "be not
18 concurring in", is considered to have passed. If a motion to
19 recommend that a bill "do not pass" or "be not concurring in"
20 fails in the Committee of the Whole, the obverse, i.e., a
21 recommendation that the bill "do pass" or "be concurring in", is
22 considered to have passed.

23 **S50-190. Third reading procedure.** (1) Unless rereferred to a
24 committee by a majority vote after the adoption of the Committee
25 of the Whole report but before moving to another order of
26 business, all legislation passing second reading must be placed
27 on third reading the day following the receipt of the engrossing

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 or other appropriate printing report.

2 (2) On Order of Business No. 9 the Secretary shall read the
3 title and the President shall state the question as follows:

4 "Senate bill number (or other appropriate identification).....
5 having been read three several times, the question is, shall the
6 bill (or other appropriate identification) pass the Senate?"

7 (3) If an electronic voting system is used, the President
8 shall state "Those in favor vote yes and those opposed vote no"
9 and the Secretary will sound the signal and open the board for
10 voting. After a reasonable pause the presiding officer asks "Has
11 every member voted?" (reasonable pause), "Does any member wish to
12 change his or her vote?" (reasonable pause), "The Secretary will
13 record the vote."

14 **S50-200. Senate voting -- changing a vote -- objection. (1)**

15 A roll call vote must be taken on the request of two Senators, if
16 the request occurs before the vote is taken.

17 (2) On a roll call vote the names of the Senators must be
18 called alphabetically, unless an electronic voting system is
19 used. A Senator may not vote after the decision is announced from
20 the chair. A Senator may not explain a vote until after the
21 decision is announced from the chair.

22 (3) A Senator may move to change the Senator's vote, on any
23 recorded vote, within 1 legislative day of the vote. The Senator
24 making the motion shall first specify the bill number, the date
25 of the vote, and the original vote tally. A vote may not be
26 changed if it would affect the outcome of legislation. The motion
27 is nondebatable. If none of the Senators present object, the

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

change must be entered into the journal.

(4) If any Senator objects to the request in subsection (3), the Senator making the request may move to suspend the rules to allow the Senator to change the Senator's vote.

(5) An error caused by a malfunction of the voting system may be corrected without a vote within 10 minutes of the malfunction.

S50-210. Pairs -- Committee of the Whole restriction. (1)

Two Senators may pair on a question that will be determined by a majority vote. On a question requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption, three Senators may pair, with two Senators for the question and one Senator against. Pairing is permitted only when one of the paired Senators is excused when the vote is taken.

(2) An agreement to pair must be in writing and dated and signed by the Senators agreeing to be bound and must specify the duration of the pair. When an agreement to pair is filed with the Secretary of the Senate, it binds the Senators signing until the expiration of time for which it was signed, unless the paired Senators sooner appear and ask that the agreement be canceled.

(3) Pairs in Committee of the Whole are prohibited.

S50-220. Call of the Senate. (1) In the absence of a quorum, a majority of Senators present may compel the attendance of absent Senators by ordering a call of the Senate.

(2) If a quorum is present, five Senators may order a call of the Senate.

(3) On a call of the Senate, a Senator who refuses to attend may be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 person, as the majority of the Senators present direct. When the
2 attendance of an absent Senator is secured and the Senate refuses
3 to excuse the Senator's absence, the Senator may not be paid any
4 expense payments while absent and is liable for the expenses
5 incurred in procuring the Senator's attendance.

6 (4) During a call of the Senate, all business must be
7 suspended. After a call has been ordered, no motion is in order
8 except a motion to adjourn or remove the call. The call may be
9 removed by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

10 **S50-230. House amendments to Senate legislation.** (1) When
11 the House has properly returned Senate legislation with House
12 amendments, the Senate shall announce the amendments on Order of
13 Business No. 5 and the President shall place them on second
14 reading for debate. The President may rerefer Senate legislation
15 with House amendments to a committee for a hearing if the House
16 amendments constitute a significant change in the Senate
17 legislation. The second reading vote is limited to consideration
18 of the House amendments.

19 (2) If the Senate accepts House amendments, the Senate
20 shall place the final form of the legislation on third reading to
21 determine if the legislation, as amended, is passed or if the
22 required vote is obtained.

23 (3) If the Senate rejects the House amendments, the Senate
24 may request the House to recede from its amendments or may direct
25 appointment of a conference committee and request the House to
26 appoint a like committee.

27 **S50-240. Governor's amendments.** (1) When the Governor

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 returns a bill with recommended amendments, the Senate shall
2 announce the amendments under Order of Business No. 4.

3 (2) The Senate may debate and adopt or reject the
4 Governor's recommended amendments on second reading on any
5 legislative day.

6 (3) If both the Senate and the House of Representatives
7 accept the Governor's recommended amendments on a bill that
8 requires more than a majority vote for final passage, the Senate
9 shall place the final form of the legislation on third reading to
10 determine if the required vote is obtained.

11 **S50-250. Governor's veto.** (1) When the Governor returns a
12 bill with a veto, the Senate shall announce the veto under Order
13 of Business No. 4.

14 (2) On any legislative day, a Senator may move to override
15 the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote under Order of Business
16 No. 6.

17 **CHAPTER 6**

18 **Rules**

19 **S60-10. Senate rules -- amendment -- adoption -- suspension.**

20 (1) A motion to amend or adopt a rule of the Senate must be
21 referred to the Rules Committee without debate. A rule of the
22 Senate may be amended or adopted only with the concurrence of a
23 majority of the Senate and after 1 day's notice.

24 (2) A rule may be suspended temporarily by a two-thirds
25 vote.

26 **S60-20. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure.** Mason's
27 Manual of Legislative Procedure (2000) governs the proceedings of

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

the Senate in all cases not covered by these rules.

CHAPTER 7

Nominations from the Governor

S70-10. Nominations. (1) The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Montana Constitution or which may be created by law and for whom appointment or election is not otherwise provided.

(2) If during a recess of the Senate a vacancy occurs in any office subject to Senate confirmation, the Governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties of the office until the next meeting of the Senate, when the Governor shall nominate a person to fill the office.

S70-20. Introduction and first reading of nominations. (1) Nominations received from the Governor must be:

- (a) received by the President;
- (b) delivered to the Secretary of the Senate;
- (c) read under Order of Business, No. 4, messages from the Governor; and
- (d) referred to committee. The President of the Senate may refer any individual nomination contained in a list received from the Governor to any standing committee.

(2) The procedure in subsection (1) constitutes introduction and first reading of the nominations.

(3) The Secretary shall distribute a copy of the list of nominations to each Senator.

S70-30. Committee process -- preliminary reports -- separate

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 ~~consideration.~~ (1) (a) The committee shall research each nominee
2 and may request biographical information from the Governor for
3 each nominee if none has been provided.

4 (b) The committee chair shall submit a bill draft request
5 on behalf of the committee for a simple resolution to include the
6 nominee submitted to the committee or a group of nominees, the
7 group of nominees being specified by the committee chair. These
8 bill draft requests will not count against any bill draft request
9 limit imposed on members. When the resolution has been prepared
10 and introduced, the committee shall hold a hearing on the
11 resolution after appropriate public notice has been given.

12 (2) Following the hearings for a group of nominees, the
13 committee shall issue preliminary standing committee reports to
14 be distributed to each Senator, stating the committee's
15 recommendations concerning the nominees. A preliminary standing
16 committee report is not required for a resolution for a single
17 nominee pursuant to subsection (5).

18 (3) (a) If a Senator wishes to have an individual nominee
19 or group of nominees considered by the Senate separately from the
20 group of nominees recommended by the committee, the Senator may
21 request of the chair of the committee that the nominee or
22 nominees be considered by a separate resolution.

23 (b) A Senator shall request separate consideration of a
24 nominee within 3 days of receipt of the preliminary standing
25 committee report. The committee chair shall honor this request.

26 (4) After waiting 3 days from the day of distribution of
27 the preliminary standing committee report, the committee chair

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 shall issue a final standing committee report and deliver the
2 report to the Secretary of the Senate.

3 (a) If a nominee is to be separated from the resolution,
4 the final standing committee report must include an amendment
5 deleting that nominee.

6 (b) When a nominee has been separated at the request of a
7 Senator or when a single nomination has been submitted to a
8 committee, the committee chair shall submit a bill draft request
9 on behalf of the committee for a simple resolution to include
10 only the single or separated nominee. When the resolution has
11 been prepared and introduced, the committee shall take executive
12 action on the resolution. When a hearing on the separated
13 nomination was held prior to the committee's preliminary standing
14 committee report, an additional hearing is not required to be
15 held before the committee takes action on the separate
16 resolution. After the committee's executive action, the committee
17 chair shall issue a standing committee report.

18 (5) If a resolution contains only one nominee, the
19 committee shall dispense with the preliminary standing committee
20 report and shall issue a final standing committee report to be
21 distributed to each Senator stating the committee's
22 recommendation concerning the nominee.

23 (6) The Secretary will read the reports under Order of
24 Business No. 2, reports of standing committees.

25 (7) After the report has been read, the resolution must be
26 placed on Order of Business No. 11 the next legislative day for
27 consideration by the Senate. Motions to approve or disapprove of

Unofficial Draft Copy

As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

the resolution are in order and may be debated.

Appendix A

List of Questions Requiring Other Than a Majority Vote

The following questions require the vote specified:

- (1) a call of the Senate with a quorum pursuant to S50-220(2) (five Senators);
- (2) a motion to lift a call of the Senate pursuant to S50-220(4) (two-thirds of the members present);
- (3) a motion to amend or suspend rules pursuant to S60-10 (two-thirds);
- (4) a motion to override the Governor's veto pursuant to S50-250 and Article VI, section 10(3), of the Montana Constitution (two-thirds);
- (5) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate the principal of the coal trust fund pursuant to Article IX, section 5, of the Montana Constitution (three-fourths of each house);
- (6) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate highway revenue as described in Article VIII, section 6, of the Montana Constitution for purposes other than those described in that section (three-fifths of each house);
- (7) a motion to approve a bill proposing to amend the Montana Constitution pursuant to Article XIV, section 8, of the Montana Constitution (two-thirds of the entire Legislature);
- (8) an appeal of the ruling of the presiding officer pursuant to S20-10 (one Senator, seconded by two other Senators);
- (9) a motion to approve a bill conferring immunity from suit as described in Article II, section 18, of the Montana

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As of: November 26, 2012 (7:46am)

LC5658

1 Constitution (two-thirds);

2 (10) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate the principal
3 of the tobacco settlement trust fund pursuant to Article XII,
4 section 4, of the Montana Constitution (two-thirds); and

5 (11) a motion to appropriate the principal of the noxious
6 weed management trust fund pursuant to Article IX, section 6, of
7 the Montana Constitution (three-fourths).

8 - END -

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